

for the scientific investigation of each succeeding
 problem, for the
 deliberate organisation of research, and for a much
 more rapid
 dissemination among the whole people of all the
 science that
 exists. And it is perhaps specially the Labour Party
 that has the
 duty of placing this Advancement of Science in
 the forefront
 of its political programme. What the Labour
 Party stands for
 in all fields of life is, essentially, Democratic Co-
 operation,
 and Co-operation involves a common purpose
 which can be
 agreed to, a common plan which can be
 explained and dis-
 cussed, and such a measure of success in the
 adaptation of means
 to ends as will ensure a common satisfaction. An
 autocratic
 Sultan may govern without science if his whim is
 law. A Pluto-
 cratic Party may choose to ignore science, if it is
 heedless whether
 its pretended solutions of social problems that may
 win political
 triumphs ultimately succeed or fail. But no Labour
 Party can
 hope to maintain its position unless its proposals
 are, in fact,
 the outcome of the best Political Science of its
 time, or to fulfil
 its purpose unless that science is continually
 wresting new fields
 from human ignorance. Hence, although the
 Purpose of the
 Labour Party must, by the law of its being,
 remain for all
 time unchanged, its Policy and its Programme will,
 we hope,
 undergo a perpetual development, as knowledge
 grows, and as
 new phases of the social problem present
 themselves, in a con-
 tinually finer adjustment of our measures to our
 ends. If Law
 is the Mother of Freedom, Science, to the Labour
 Party, must
 be the Parent of Law "

To-day it is no secret that the whole eighteen-
 page document
 was his handiwork. In the turmoil and heat of
 the 1918
 election, it had little effect. In the years
 between 1918
 and 1922, however, this ample and noble
 statement of
 aims closely correlated to a well-knit
 programme of practi-

able action, was a powerful instrument of conversion, and helped greatly towards the "swing" of 1922, 1923 and 1924. They did more than this however. In 1920, they published *A Constitution for the British Socialist Commonwealth*. Very shortly after the close of the war, M. Camille Huysmans, as Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, invited the constituent parties in the different countries to submit reports upon "The socialisation of industries and services,